


In fact

For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

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Wartime Censorship Begins

RADIO news broadcasts the evening of March 5 announced that President Grace Steel said its repair yards are now "converting passenger liners to troop transports" for the U S Government.

This further proof that it is planned to ship American troops abroad was omitted in many newspapers. The NY Times March 6 ran 1,000 words on Grace's report, but did not mention the troopships.

1941 Censorship Like 1917

WE learn from a Washington correspondent that censorship as severe as in 1917 is actually functioning today. The President, our correspondent writes, was in a dilemma. In 1917 Woodrow Wilson and Congress officially declared war on Germany, therefore censorship was official. Today there is no war declaration and there will undoubtedly be none. Nevertheless, as most Congressmen and all newspaper men know, America is rapidly getting more involved in the war. But since it is not official the President has not yet dared declare an official censorship.

The dilemma was solved in this way: the Administration encouraged speculation about censorship. Magazine articles appeared. Editor & Publisher featured big articles denying censorship. The President then called down the press for reporting information given by General Marshall to a Congressional committee. The result has been a war scare among the publishers.

In 1917 the censorship was voluntary, and a voluntary censorship is now in effect in America. The Times, for example, suppresses scores of items—usually those inimical to advertisers—but omission of the troopship reference in Grace's report was not ordinary suppression. It was censorship.

Every war correspondent knows that voluntary censorship can be a thousand times worse than official censorship. Under voluntary censorship intimidation prevails and editors are afraid to publish things an official censorship might pass. It ends free speech, free press, free opinion as surely and more conveniently than the official censorship of Goebbels.

In 1917 the entire American people was fooled into a war "to make the world safe for democracy." The truth about the war was suppressed—voluntarily. It was not until 1919 that the American people knew it had been a commercial war; it was not until 1935 that Nye-Vandenberg investigation proved that the financial set-up, directed by J P Morgan & Co, forced America into the war.

Wilson's Confession

WOODROW WILSON, President and historian, made the following confession

British Agency in America Uses Hitler

Policy Against Jews, Negroes and Catholics

ACCORDING to thoroughly reliable information which has reached IN FACT, the British Purchasing Commission, engaged in buying \$10,000,000,000 worth of munitions in the US for a war against Hitler, uses Hitler's theories in its own office.

On Jan 25 1941 the British Purchasing Commission applied for three statistical typists at the Lafayette St office of the NY State Employment Service, which is run by the NY Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance. That office could not fill the order, so an order blank (right) was sent to all State Employment Service branches.

ORDER NO. 3688	OPENINGS 3 STATISTICAL TYPISTS	FILE CODE 1-37122
1-25-41		Comp-41
TYPE: SLO	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION Female W* X* 21-32 years	
23 Lafayette St., N.Y.C.	English, Scotch, Welsh or Ulster Irish origin or descendant*	
Mr. Quincy	JOB DESCRIPTION	
Co. 4-2500	Must be experienced statistical typist, able to use large carriage machine.	
Tally of Candidates	LOCATION Downtown	
Persons Referred	RATE OF PAY \$24 week / time and one-half for overtime	
	DURATION Regular	
	DAYS & HOURS 8 1/2 - 4 1/2	
	NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE affiliated with SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD	

The reason for the difficulty in filling the order was that the British Purchasing Commission did not want the first statistical typist who came along. It wanted only statistical typists who were white, Christian, of English, Scotch, Welsh or Ulster Irish descent. "W X" in the order blank signifies "White and Christian." The asterisks mean "Absolutely." The arrogance of the stipulation "Ulster Irish," which excludes several million Irish Catholics after excluding virtually everybody else in NY, is Hitlerian.

IN FACT is not surprised that the British Purchasing Commission, composed of representatives of British banks and big business, should be prejudiced against certain sections of the American people. More surprising is the fact that the State Employment Service, maintained by payroll taxes levied on all working people covered by Social Security, without respect to "race," color or nationality, should cater to this Nazi prejudice.

Prejudice Officially Encouraged

INVESTIGATION shows that this instance is not unusual. IN FACT has in its possession several dozen order blanks similar to the one reproduced above, on which "Personal Description" is followed by the designations "W*, X*, Outstanding Type*," "Good Type*," "Citizen*, Presentable—Refined." On the application blank used by the Employment Service are several cryptic initials: "S M W—W N O—C P J." These mean: "Single, Married, Widower; White, Negro, Oriental; Catholic, Protestant, Jew." Since most employers, unlike the British Purchasing Commission, do not discriminate between Catholics and Protestants, the last initials in effect mean Jew or Christian.

This is not denied by the State Employment Service, which responded to inquiries from IN FACT with the following statements: "It's entirely the employers' fault;" "Sometimes we get requests from Jews for Jewish employees;" "You can't legislate discrimination out of existence." The Labor Welfare Council, a NY organization for the protection and extension of social security legislation, wrote to Frieda S Miller, Industrial Commissioner of the NY Dept of Labor:

"It has been brought to our attention, by members of our organization and others, that the State Employment Service is a party to the vicious practice of discrimination in employment because of race, color or religious belief. The following firms have placed requests with the Employment Service for white, Christian help only: Metal Manufacturing Division, Mack Trucking International, Brewster Aeronautical, Sperry Gyroscope, Ford Instrument.

"The Division of Placement, in designating personnel for these firms, employs

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in code the symbol 'X' for Christian. . . . This practice has been vigorously condemned by responsible government officials, when engaged in by private, profit-seeking agencies. . . . The labor movement and the public will not countenance 'competition' by a public agency in a contest to determine the degree of discrimination that each can practice against the unemployed."

Miss Miller replied:

"This is a problem which has my sincere interest and sympathy. . . . It is almost unanimously felt that to have the State Employment Service refuse to recognize existing employer preferences and refuse to accept orders from employers on the basis of those preferences in race or religion would only serve to drive employers away from the Employment Service and would in no way minimize discriminatory practices. . . ."

It is a fact that most non-union firms in the NY area, as Miss Miller recognizes, discriminate against Jews and Negroes. Whether a state agency should encourage them in this discrimination is another matter.

Since the war started there has been an enormous increase in "Christian Only" ads in Help Wanted columns, notably in the NY Times. Many employment agencies specify further: "Anglo-Saxon." This is due to the nature of the war boom, which has so far affected only defense industries. Defense industries as a whole do not hire Negroes or Jews, although the cost of US rearmament comes out of the pockets of all Americans. In the absence of legislation denying defense contracts to companies discriminating against racial groups, this is their legal privilege. But like other aspects of the war boom, it throws light on the democratic pretensions of American big business. It was noted last week in testimony before the NY Legislature that six of the ten members of Gov Lehman's State Defense Council were heads of firms discriminating against Jews and Negroes: General Electric, Niagara Hudson Power, Sperry Corp, New York Central RR, Lehman Bros, Eastman Kodak. The American Peace Mobilization threw a mass picket line around the Sperry Gyroscope plant in Brooklyn, which employs no Negroes.

1940 Election Most Corrupt in History;

Senate Concludes Presidency Buying Probe

ON MARCH 7 the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee concluded its "slush fund" investigation, confirming the report that the Hatch Act was a total failure. It had limited campaign expenditures for each party to \$3,000,000. Actually no less than \$22,000,000 was spent openly, probably much more was spent indirectly through subsidiaries of state Democratic and Republican committees. For income tax purposes, big contributors give in chunks of \$5000 to many committees, making an exact total impossible.

"While there probably have been irregularities, frauds, violations and abuses in all elections of the past," said Senator Guy M Gillette of Iowa, investigation chairman, "I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that never before in American history has there been such an effort to debauch the American electorate through the expenditures of huge sums of money."

Senator Gillette proposes national and state laws "to prevent further wholesale debauchery of the ballot box and its purposes."

Neither the Republican nor Democratic party chiefs are worried. The most corrupt election in American history has as its conclusion a suggestion that the laws be tightened in 1944. No one is going to jail.

On Nov 4 1940 IN FACT told its readers the story of how a small group of American millionaire bankers and industrialists, headed by the DuPonts, Pews, Sinclairs, Rockefellers and Morgans, contributed the bulk of both the Republican and Democratic campaign funds and bought the presidency. In one campaign the DuPonts spent \$800,000 and the Pews \$100,000. The total Pew contributions to date are above \$1,000,000.

The Republican Party, which is frankly the organ of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, usually receives most of the money, but an investigation of three Roosevelt campaigns shows that the men Roosevelt once denounced as economic royalists found it to their interest to put up big sums for Democratic Party victories. Among the most notable have been: S P Gilbert of J P Morgan & Co; A P Giannini, friend of Hearst and Mussolini; P A S Franklin and Basil Harris of Mr Morgan's International Mercantile Marine; Walter P Chrysler, Fred J Fisher of Fisher Body; officials of Union Carbide, which was involved in the silicosis tragedy at Gauley Bridge; officers of the National City Bank, which General Butler denounced for Latin American exploitation; officials of General Electric, Radio Corp, National Broadcasting; Jesse H Jones, publisher and banker who was well rewarded; Joseph P Kennedy; Thomas J Watson of International Business Machines, one of the few Americans wearing both Hitler's swastika decoration and Mussolini's non-screaming Fascist eagle; James D Mooney of General Motors, another swastika-wearer; Vincent Astor, and Gene Tunney, the liquor man and "youth leader" who contributed \$2,500.

Many people who note the almost hysterical editorials praising Roosevelt in papers which supported Willkie, who remember the conspiratorial atmosphere of

(St. Louis speech in favor of League of Nations, Sept 5 1919; see Congressional Record Sept 8 1919, page 5006):

"Why, my fellow citizens, is there any man here or any woman—let me say is there any child here—who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry? The real reason that the war that we have just finished took place was that Germany was afraid her commercial rivals were going to get the better of her, and the reason why some nations went into the war against Germany was that they thought Germany would get the commercial advantage of them. The seed of jealousy, the seed of the deep-seated hatred, was hot commercial and industrial rivalry."

President Wilson then described the German looting of Belgian factories to increase German industrial output. He concluded:

"This war was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war."

How Censorship Works

SINCE censorship at present is unofficial there is much confusion. The Associated Press, for example, sent out a story about a confidential memorandum on American air power which Stimson sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. United Press declared that it had same story, thought it best not to release it. NY Sun, Post, Journal and Times printed AP, but PM didn't and applauded UP censorship.

Time (March 3) said: "Most U S newspapermen have stopped asking each other: Will there or will there not be a press censorship? Instead they ask: What kind of censorship will there be?"

American Guardian (Feb 21): "There is a censorship that has always existed since the publishing of newspapers became a business. The owners, in the majority of cases, are always on the censorship job. . . . There is no such thing today as a 'free press' and there has not been during my lifetime."

Columnist David Lawrence: "Democracy is about to undergo a severe test of self-restraint and self-discipline."

PM (March 2): "Actually, there is no complete 'freedom of the press' as laymen may understand the phrase. . . . Most newspapers and broadcasters voluntarily restrict their own freedom of expression for some reason. They are influenced by advertisers. Or by reader groups such as powerful churches, local racial origins, political considerations. . . . Publications practicing such a voluntary censorship can't refuse a request to omit vital defense information."

IN FACT: The Burleson-George Creel voluntary censorship in 1917 destroyed freedom of press, speech and thought. It went far beyond military information. Will it be repeated in 1941?

The Army Mentality

THE US armed services put out expensive semi-official publications, which make interesting reading. Being semi-official they can be disavowed when necessary. However, contributors to the Infantry Journal, Army Ordnance, the Army and Navy Journal and other service manuals are usually officers in active service, who represent the official point of view.

Army Ordnance, published by the Army Ordnance Assn, "pledged to indus-

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trial preparedness," carries mostly technical articles about the manufacture of munitions. Occasionally, as in an article in the Jan-Feb issue by Hoffman Nickerson, it branches out into other fields. Nickerson is a layman but he contributes regularly to Army Ordnance. His opinions, IN FACT has been informed, are privately held by many top officers in the Army and Navy. One of his opening remarks might have been made by any Army or Navy spokesman in Congress:

"A most desirable step toward improving our national defense would be to break the stranglehold which the CIO has on most of our merchant sailors. In no field have the labor coddling policies of recent years borne worse fruit."

The National Maritime Union, as IN FACT has frequently noted, is one of the most progressive unions in the CIO and it recently negotiated monthly wage increases of \$17.50 for 30,000 offshore seamen, accounting for the enmity of shipowners and their spokesmen. That Nickerson represents Army Ordnance's editorial opinion is attested by a grim editorial note in the same issue: "Those sections of labor which already have delayed parts of the defense program by unreasonable and at times treasonable conduct will rue the day."

Nickerson on the Youth Congress: "Recently President Roosevelt and his wife were conspicuously polite to a gang of youthful panhandlers calling themselves by the resounding name of the American Youth Congress, recruited largely from those whose ancestors were more noted for internationalism than for any national patriotism, and banded together first to bluster and then to whine for government handouts."

On conscription: "Still more important, however, is that compulsory service is a necessary first step toward a general wartime governmental regulation of wages and prices without which different sorts of profiteering—labor profiteering among others—might run amuck."

On democracy: "One point perhaps deserves a word of warning. That is the indiscriminate use of the term democracy. . . . Now many of the more thoughtful of the college undergraduates among whom much of the best of the junior officer material is to be found profoundly distrust the very word. Having read the Federal constitution they well know that it was meant as a barrier against our democracy and that it still serves as such. Moreover, what they have seen of democracy in action does not impress them."

No News for Times

IN the NLRB suit involving the Newark

To subscribers:

To receive IN FACT promptly, two weeks notice is required for change of address. Cut out your nameplate on the front page, write your new address on it, and mail with 5¢ in coin.

Subscriptions begin two weeks after receipt of order. A sample copy will be mailed anywhere in U S for 5¢ in coin. Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, 12, 15 and 18 are no longer available.

Willkie's nomination and Willkie's recent public support of Roosevelt's war powers (IN FACT Mar 10), doubt that the millions put into the campaign had any other purpose than to distract the public from the drive of business men of both parties towards war.

In many instances the same financial interests put money into both sides. The DuPonts did so. At the time Morgan partner Gilbert put up \$5,000 for Roosevelt, Morgan himself put \$5,000 into the Republican treasury.

In 1940 Thomas P Watson put \$2,500 into the Roosevelt and the same amount into the Willkie kitty.

F Donald Coster of McKesson & Robbins, who figured in the most spectacular fraud in American history, was interested in the tariff on drugs. He put big sums of money into both the Republican and Democratic campaign funds, as testified to by J H McGlooin, controller (April 20 1940).

Press of Both Parties Is Embarrassed

THERE has been no exposure of the corruption of the election in the Republican and Democratic press; the papers have never investigated the men who should be sent to prison, nor fulminated editorially against the whole idea of a few rich families putting up the money to elect the men who govern America.

Jan 11 the arch-Republican NY Herald Tribune headlined: "GILLETTE ACCUSES BOTH PARTIES OF OVER-SPENDING." The newly converted Republican Times headlined: "SAYS BOTH PARTIES 'EVADED' HATCH ACT." The Times story was on page 42; the HT's on page 1.

Jan 17 the Senate investigating committee announced that the Rockefellers, DuPonts and Pews contributed \$276,725 to Willkie. Scripps-Howard World-Telegram (pro-Willkie) ran it on the first page for one edition, then stuck it inside. IN FACT had predicted in November that the press would not play up the committee's findings involving three of the 13 ruling families.

Jan 11 George Reedy reported to PM from Washington: "My guess is that it was a \$50,000,000 campaign." He reported that the Democrats had found a new angel in Richard J Reynolds, tobacco magnate, owner of Camels. Reynolds admitted giving \$5,000, said the additional \$300,000 was "nothing more than loans." The NY Times mentioned Mr Reynolds but suppressed mention of his business position, had no reference to tobacco, none to Camels (a big advertiser).

On the other hand "Labor," organ of railroad unions, said that "both parties are up to their ears in this scandalous affair," predicted that "few will be prosecuted" although "enough evidence has already been uncovered to indicate that a score of Democratic and Republican 'bigwigs' should be started on the road to the penitentiary."

How the Small Fry Got Paid Off

IN the Nov 4 issue IN FACT gave the documentary evidence that the \$1 contributors and numerous small fund-raising committees of both Republican and Democratic parties do not amount to a hill of beans; the big money comes from a few men; there are many \$1,000 and \$5,000 contributors and the big money comes from the Mellons, DuPonts, Rockefellers and others of the 13 Ruling American Families.

What do America's bankers, industrialists, and other rulers get for the ten to thirty million dollars they openly spend on a presidential campaign? The small fry are content with ambassadorships.

Mrs Margaret Biddle paid \$20,000 for Democratic convention books, she and her husband A J Drexel Biddle Jr gave \$70,000 to the committee fund, and Mr Biddle got the embassy in Poland.

Joseph E Davies contributed large sums and got Moscow. William C Bullitt put up \$1,000 in 1932. He got Moscow and Paris.

Jesse I Straus and family paid \$50,000 and Mr Straus got Paris.

Clara Discoll Sevier of Texas contributed \$1,500; Mr Sevier was given the ambassadorship to Chile.

Sam Untermyer contributed \$11,000 and his nephew Laurence Steinhard \$5,000; Steinhard got Stockholm and Moscow. (Moscow seems the best horse; it paid off three times, win, place and show.)

Mr and Mrs Breckenridge Long made seven payments, \$18,500, and made a loan of \$10,000, and got Rome.

Joseph P Kennedy contributed \$10,000, lent the Democrats \$50,000 (which he will never see again) but he also saw St James.

Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico, made a mere token contribution of \$100 in the 1936 campaign. Ambassador Dodd notes in his famous Diary that he gave only \$25.

How the Parties Pay Their Big Backers

BIG BACKERS who are too busy to be ambassadors merely get presidents, Republican and Democratic alike, who preserve the present business and financial system which keeps 2% of the population rich, 33% below the decent standard of living, and another 33% at little better than the subsistence level.

Labor's Non-Partisan League (CIO) of Massachusetts has published a pamphlet which shows that:

\$83,000 was spent on the Saltonstall campaign for governor, of which

\$43,000 was contributed in lots of \$1,000 and better. What the campaign contributors got for their money:

- a. State Wage and Hour Law killed.
- b. National Guard and police used by governor to break strikes.
- c. Anti-injunction bill defeated.
- d. Promise to support adequate old age pensions forgotten.
- e. Enforcement of State "Baby Wagner Act" soft-pedaled.
- f. Tax load shifted on working people through sales tax.
- g. Unemployment Compensation Act amended to favor employers.
- h. Not one single important law was passed to benefit labor.

Alternative to Both Parties

MEANWHILE, more and more unions, many of which supported Roosevelt, were moving toward a third party, independent of the big business men who contributed \$22,000,000 to the Republicans and Democrats. In Tennessee, when a bill outlawing the poll tax was killed in the state legislature though it had been endorsed before election by both parties and both candidates for governor, the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, Farmers Union, civil liberties organizations, called a conference and set up a Tennessee Commonwealth Federation for independent political action. In Washington the Washington Commonwealth Federation called for a third party. In Minnesota the Farmer-Labor Party rejected proposals for amalgamation with Democrats, adopted militant anti-war action. All over the country the CIO and AFL were holding joint conferences to oppose the "model" home guard and sabotage acts drafted for state legislatures by the Dept of Justice.

Bill May Save 1500 Lives a Year

ONE OF the most scandalous items in the scandalous record of the last Congress was the treatment given the Neeley Mine Safety Bill. During 1940 1420 miners were killed in mine accidents, 274 of them in six explosions.

Newspapers which gave big headlines to the spectacular disasters in the Southern Ohio coal mines paid no attention to the course of the Mine Safety Bill in Congress. At the urging of the Mine Workers it passed the Senate unanimously. In the House it was bottled up for months in the reactionary Rules Committee while a few Congressmen from mining states tried to get the 218 signatures necessary to discharge it. Once the petition had 215 signatures. Then the mine operators' lobby went to work and within a week several dozen Congressmen withdrew their names and the bill died with the 1420 miners.

Before election President Roosevelt endorsed the bill, which had previously had only grudging administration support, in what was widely interpreted as a bid for the minefields vote after the endorsement of Willkie by John L Lewis. In the new Congress the bill was reintroduced by Rep Flannery of Pennsylvania and went to the Mines Committee, whose chairman is Howard Smith of the committee which "investigated" the Labor Board—a West Virginia banker who has been denounced as anti-labor by virtually every international union, CIO and AFL.

Meanwhile, the biennial Appalachian Joint Wage Conference, to determine the wages and working conditions of 600,000 miners, began sessions at the Hotel Biltmore in NY. It was no secret after the district conferences of the Mine Workers that John L Lewis, head of the union negotiators, would demand wage increases. It was also no secret that the mine owners, who have always hoped wistfully that they could smash the Mine Workers, thought they could do it this time behind the skirts of national defense.

Reports from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio were that a tremendous upsurge of militancy was sweeping the coalfields, that the miners were in no temper for "sacrifice" while the profits of the mine owners were the highest in years.

In this atmosphere the Rules Committee Mar 7 reported out the Mine Safety Bill. The mine owners' lobby offered no objections. Rep Smith announced that he would speak for it on the floor. Labor editors wondered if the owners hoped to modify the miners' wage demands by a concession they should have made long ago.

Ledger the Newspaper Guild's attorney intervened in behalf of the Guild and the NJ Industrial Union Council, representing a quarter million persons. Other papers carried complete story, but NY Times eliminated mention of this intervention. Same Guild, same attorneys, cross-examined Times' elephantine Managing Editor James, who never forgets, in Times trial. Times was found guilty of unfair labor practices.

Source of In Fact Item

THE story headed "The Krivitsky Scandal" (IN FACT, Feb 24) telling how Associated Press refused story of a novelist to whom Krivitsky offered to sell the true story about his Saturday Evening Post articles, came to IN FACT from Wellington Roe, who now releases us from the pledge to withhold his name.

Roe, who has been investigating the case of Jan Valtin's "Out of the Night," informs IN FACT that there is no doubt the State Department and FBI have been protecting Valtin, a criminal alien in America illegally.

Howard as Superhears

THE NY Conference for Inalienable Rights (whose Feb 14 convention represented 2,830,972 persons) states: "On March 5 the World-Telegram carried another slanderous article by Frederick Woltman aimed at persons and organizations who wish to retain the American process. This article betrays the same unprincipled newspaper editorializing and disregard for veracity displayed in a previous article on Feb 14 which unsuccessfully attempted to smear the NY State Conference on Legislation for Democracy." The organization's answer was sent every paper; IN FACT predicts none will use it.

Mrs. FDR Endorses Dies

BEFORE the war both the President and Mrs. FDR denounced the Dies Un-American Committee. March 2 Dies announced he would smear anti-war groups. March 7 Mrs. Roosevelt endorsed Dies. The American Peace Mobilization is one of the chief opponents of FDR's program. Although PM is also 100% for the Roosevelt program it permitted I F Stone to write: "Most dangerous of the Isms endangering this country is the peculiar kind of Americanism practiced by the Dies committee." Mentioning the horrified report in the Times that the Institute for Propaganda Analysis had actually dared expose Dies, Stone adds: "The story in the NYTimes casts a reflection on the bona fides of the Dies committee's Americanism. It suggests that the committee intends to place itself above criticism by smearing, terrorizing and pillorying any citizen, newspaper or group who dares to criticize its methods."

YOU CAN'T DO THAT!

You can't do that!—writes one of our subscribers. He was referring to our former offer of a free book with every fifteen 50c subscriptions or thirty 25c subscriptions. Says he, "What about guys (or gals) who don't have too much time and can only round up five or six subs?" If he'd been the only complainant, we would have forgotten it. But it became pretty general. So we scouted around and found "YOU CAN'T DO THAT" by George Seldes. It's a 300-page book on violations of civil liberties in the good old USA. It names names, dates and places and is fully documented. What IN FACT does with crimes against freedom of the press, "YOU CAN'T DO THAT" does with crimes against civil liberties. It's yours FREE for every four NEW 50c subscriptions or eight NEW 25c subscriptions that you send in. Become a Winter Soldier. Get new subscribers. YOU CAN DO THAT.

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